

without differentiating between whether they were signed by legal or illegal workers.

The Workplace Representation Integrity Act simply requires a union conducting a card check to demonstrate that any card presented for recognition be signed by a U.S. citizen or legal alien. In other words, this legislation would ensure the wishes of American citizens are not trumped by the desires of those here illegally.

This measure is particularly critical because under the recently-passed, cleverly-worded Employee Free Choice Act—which I strongly oppose, I might add—the mandatory card check would become the law of the land. And, literally, it would allow union bosses to pick and choose which workers they believe they can most easily pressure into joining the union. At the front of that line may very well be those who work here illegally. These men and women are particularly prone to union intimidation and would be more likely than most to sign the authorization card out of fear.

Indeed, Madam Speaker, those illegally working in this country should not be pressured into making major decisions—such as those involving unionization—that will only serve to further erode the free choice of workers who are lawfully here. Rather than eviscerate the fundamental rights of workers as the so-called Employee Free Choice Act does, the Workplace Representation Integrity Act strengthens American workers' rights. I urge my colleagues to support it.

TRIBUTE TO NELSON W. POLSBY

HON. HOWARD L. BERMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2007

Mr. BERMAN. Madam Speaker, for more than 40 years, Nelson W. Polsby was a leading figure in American political science years he served as editor of the subject's premier journal, the *American Political Science Review*, and his friendships and books and articles on the U.S. Congress, the presidency, political parties, elections, and the media made him a mentor to generations of graduate students.

Naturally warm and gregarious—with the comic timing of a master improviser—Nelson helped to build strong communities at his beloved University of California, Berkeley, at its Institute of Government Studies (IGS), which he headed for 10 years, and in the wider political science profession.

Born in 1934, Nelson Woolf Polsby came from Yankee Jewish farming stock, based in Connecticut. His family encouraged his precocious interest in current affairs. In the early 1900s a great-uncle ran for the mayoralty in New Haven as a socialist.

His father, a successful businessman, died after a surgical mishap when Nelson was 11. At prep school (there were not many Jewish farm boys, and even fewer at prep school) he was a brilliant student, turning down offers from Yale and Harvard universities to attend Johns Hopkins. This enabled him to sit in the House and Senate galleries and observe Congress at work.

His academic breakthrough came from his association with Robert Dahl's pathbreaking study of political power in New Haven in the

1950s, *Who Governs?* (1961). His doctorate was published as *Community Power and Political Theory* in 1963 and was quickly regarded as a masterpiece. He argued that rather than a single dominant elite running things, there were different elites in different areas and that this pluralism was compatible with democracy.

Polsby spent 6 years at Wesleyan University, becoming a full professor in 1967. That year he moved to Berkeley, where he remained for the rest of his career, in spite of offers from other universities, including Yale and Harvard. At an early stage, therefore, he had developed his two chief interests; the theory of democracy and how it operates in practice.

He also developed his lifelong interest in Congress, particularly the House of Representatives, in the 1960s. He showed how it had become institutionalized and how the seniority system for allocating key roles developed. He also analyzed how the large contingent of Democrats ("Dixiecrats") from the segregationist and more conservative South, in contrast to the more liberal Democrats from the North, prevented that party from using its nominal majority to give effective leadership to Congress. Later, in *How Congress Evolves* (2004), he explored the decline of the South in the House and the emergence of sharper partisanship in its operations.

In 1964 he and his dynamic Berkeley colleague, Aaron Wildavsky, published *Presidential Elections*. Revised and published quadrennially—its 12th edition is scheduled for publication in the summer of 2007—it remains the standard text on the topic. After Wildavsky died in 1993, Polsby was the sole author and claimed that: "The only difference since Aaron's death is that I win the arguments." His prose was highly readable and marked by wide reading and incisive analysis. Polsby confessed that his insomnia was caused by noticing light in the rooms of colleagues in the early hours of the morning—they were still at work! He quipped: "While Polsby sleeps, Wildavsky publishes."

He also wrote witty pieces on politics under an assumed name, Arthur Clun (borrowed from Angus Wilson's *Anglo-Saxon Attitudes*). They prompted a publisher to offer a book contract to the mystery author. A keen observer of the British political scene, he collaborated with Geoffrey Smith, a political commentator for *The Times*, to publish *British Government and Its Discontents* in 1981.

At 37 he received the accolade of the editorship of the *APSR*. For 6 years he successfully managed, in a relaxed style, the journal's staff and coped with pressures from authors and reviewers.

Polsby was a popular choice to become director of the IGS in 1988. He seemed to know everybody and to have read almost everything. He invited visiting scholars and politicians to talk about their work and their experiences—his good friend, Chris Patten was a regular visitor. He did much to create a friendly atmosphere, and a high point was the afternoon tea at which he presided.

Having basked in the acclamation for his work he was desolate when his term expired in 1999, a consequence of the university's 10-year rule for tenure. The Institute had meant so much to him.

His *Consequences of Party Reform* (1983) was sharply critical of some of the effects of the reforms the Democratic Party made to the presidential nominating process in the late

1960s. These gave increased representation to some minorities (race and gender) but not others, and increased the influence of single-issue groups in the party's deliberations. But they also weakened the party's ability to nominate presidential candidates representative of the broad American public and to win elections. Polsby was always concerned about good government and citizenship.

If Polsby argued with someone it was a mark of his approbation. Speakers who assumed that Polsby, eyes shut and snoring in the audience, was asleep could quickly be confounded when the "sleeper" made a pertinent, or ferocious, intervention.

He received many honors, including an honorary degree from the University of Liverpool. He had the respect of political reporters, and many politicians, for his understanding of the constraints under which they worked, and he drew readily on his encyclopedic knowledge of U.S. politics to provide wise counsel. He regarded his frequent contributions to "round tables" and op-ed pages as part of a professional obligation to inform the public, entertaining "the delusion that too few of my opinions were available to the world at large".

At home, Polsby and his wife Linda provided rich hospitality for their many Berkeley and overseas friends. For a time they jointly wrote a column on restaurants for *California* magazine. He was a keen follower of the local Oakland Athletics baseball team. But most of all he loved passionate argument with friends.

I personally benefited from a number of personal contacts with Professor Polsby over the years. He always had both astute insights into what was going on in politics and a great sense of humor. But the first time I met him was perhaps the most valuable. Two or three days after I was elected to Congress, I was invited to take part in a retreat for new members from California—of which there were eight—at UC San Diego. Professor Polsby was the scholar in charge and his views on how to be effective and what to look for as a new Member of Congress have been of great value to me throughout my entire tenure in the House of Representatives.

Polsby is survived by his wife Linda, their two daughters Lisa and Emily, their son Daniel, and their grandsons Benjamin and Edward.

IN SUPPORT OF THE GREEN AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1227

HON. BARBARA LEE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 29, 2007

Ms. LEE. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of the Green amendment that would extend FEMA housing assistance to Hurricane Katrina victims through December 31, 2007.

A year and a half after the terrible disaster, Gulf Coast residents still face unfulfilled promises, bureaucratic red tape, public neglect, environmental squalor and private exploitation.

This is outrageous and should be condemned. Yet again, the administration's failure to provide for the residents of the region has left it to Congress to make things right. That we are still making the same arguments over and over again to ensure that Gulf Coast residents get what's only fair is unacceptable.